LETTERS TO EMINENT PEOPLE

Bill Nye Makes a Generous Financial Offer to Count Ferdinand de Lesseps.

Mild Reproach for the Sutherland Sisters-He Challenges John L. Sullivan to a Bare-Knuckle Fight in La Belle France.

> [Copyright, 1889, by Edgar W. Nye.] SOMEWHERE, Aug. 1, 1889.

Hon. Ferdinand de Lesseps, Paris, France: Dear Sir-I have some shares in the canal which you have been working on and I am compelled to hypothecate them this summer in order to paint my house. I see by a speech of yours, made the other day, that you have great faith in the future of the enterprise, and so I will give you the first chance on this stock of mine. You have suffered so much in order to do this work that I want to see the stock your hands. You deserve shall have it, Ferdie, if



De Lesseps at His Daily Task.

you will send me a postoffice money order by return mail, covering the par value of the five hundred shares. I will lose the

the five hundred shares. I will lose the premium because I am a little pressed for money. The painters will be through next week and will want their pay.

As I say, I want to see you own the canal, for in fancy I can see you as you toiled, down there in the hot sun, as you floated your wheelbarrow down the valley with your prespiration. I can see you in the morning with hot, red hands and a tin dipper pail going to your toil with a large red cotton handkerchief sticking out of your hip pocket.

red cotton handkerchief sticking out of your hip pocket.

So I have decided that you ought to have control, if possible, of this great water front. Besides, you have a larger family than I have to support. When I heard that you were the father of fifteen little children and that you are in the sere and yellow leaf, I said to myself, a man with that many little mouths to feed at the age of eighty, shall have the first crack at my stock. And so if you will send the face value as soon as possible, I will say bong jaw messue. Yours truly, BILL NYE.

To the Seven-Haired Sisters, 'Steenth Street, New

Mesdames, Mamsells, and Fellow-citizens: I write these few lines to say that I am well and hope this will find you all enjoying the same great blessing. How pleasant it is for sisters to dwell together in unity and beloved by mankind. You must indeed have a good time standing in the window day after day, pulling your long hair through your fingers with pride. When I first saw you all thus engaged, for the benefit of the public, I thought it was a candy pull. a candy pull.

a candy pull.

I now write to say that the hair promoter which you sold me at that time is not up to its work. It was a year ago that I bought it and I think that in a year something ought to show. It is a great nuisance for the public man who is liable to come home late at night, to have to top dress his head before he can retire. Your directions involve great care and trouble to a man in my position, and still I have tried faithfully to follow them. What is the result? Nothing but disappointment, and not so very much of that.

You said, if you remember, that your father was a bald-headed clergyman, but one day, with a wild shriek of "Eureka," he discovered his hair encourager and the rest of his life filled his high hat with hair everytime he put it on. You said that at first a fine growth of down, like the inside of a mouse's ear would be seen, after that the blade, then the stalk and the full corn



But the Hair That He Longed for Never Came. in the ear. In a pig's ear, I am now led to

Fair but false seven-haired sisters, I now bid you adieu. You have lost in me a good, warm, true-hearted and powerful friend. Ask me not for my indorsement or my before and after picture to use in your circulars. I give my kind words and photographs hereafter to the soap men. They are what they seem. You are not.

When a woman betrays me she must beware. And when seven of them do so, it is that much worse. You fooled me with smiles and false promises. and now it will be just as well for you to look out. I would rather die than be betrayed. It is disa-greeable. It sours one and also embitters one. It also causes that tired feeling.

Here at this point our ways will diverge. The roads fork at this place. I shall go on upward and onward hairless and cappy, also careless and happy, to my goal in life. I do not know whether each or either of you have provided yourselves with goals or not, but if not you will do well now to se-lect some. The world may smile upon you, and gold pour into your coffers, but the day will come when you will yearn to wrap the drapery of your hair about you and lie down to pleasant dreams. Then will arise the thought, alas!-Then You'll Remember

I now close this letter, leaving you to the keen pangs of remorse and the cruel jabs of unavailing regret. Some people are born bald, others acquire baldness, whilst still others have baldness thrust upon them. Some are bald on the outside of their heads, others on the inside. But, oh, girls, beware of baldness on the soul. I ask you, even if you are the daughters of a clergyman, to think seriously of what I have said. BILL NYE.

Yours truly, Col. John L. Sullivan, at Large:

Dear Sir-Will you permit me, without wishing to give you the slightest offense, to challenge you to fight in France, with bare knuckles and police interference, between this and the close of navigation?

I have had no real good fight with any body for some time, and would be glad to co-operate with you in that direction, preferring, however, to have it attended to in time, so that I can go on with my fall ploughing. I would also like to be my own steakholder.

We would have to fight at 135 pounds, because I cannot train up to that figure withont extra care and good feeding, while you could train down to that, I judge, if you begin to go without food on receipt of this challenge. I would ask that we fight under the rules of the London prize-ring in the opera-house in Paris. If you will decide to accept. I will engage the house now ged put a few good reading notices in the

time I shall have something to reimburse me for my trip to Paris and the general up-heaval of my whole being, which arises

I challenge you as a plain American citizen, and an amateur, partially to assert the rights of a simple tax-payer, and partly to secure for myself a name. I was, as a boy, the pride of my parents, and they wanted me to amount to something. So far, the results have been different. Will you not aid me, a poor struggler in the great race for supremacy, to obtain that notice which the newspapers now so reluctantly yield? You are said to be generous to a fault, especially to your own faults, and I plead with you now to give me a chance to share your great fame by accepting my challenge and appearing with me in the mixed programme for the evening, in which we will jointly amuse and instruct the people, while, at the same time, it will give me a chance to become great in one day, even if I am defeated.

I have often admired your scholarly and from ocean travel.

I have often admired your scholarly and spiritual expressions, and your modest life, and you will remember that at one time I asked you for your autograph, and you told me to go where the worm dieth not and the fire department is ineffectual. Will you not, I ask, aid a struggler and panter for fame, who desires the eye of the public, even if his own be italicised at the time?

I must close this challenge more in the nature of an appeal to one of America's best known men. Will you not accept my humble challenge, so that I can go into training at once! We can leave the details of the fight to the Mail and Express, if you will, and the champion belt we can buy afterward. All I care for is the honor of being mixed up with you in some way, and enough of the gate money to pay for arnica and attendance afterwards.

Will you do it?
I know the audience would enjoy seeing us dressed for the fray, you so strong and so wide. I so pensive and so flat busted about the chest. Let us proceed at once. Colonel, to draw up the writings and begin to train. You will never regret it, I am sure, and it will be the making of me.

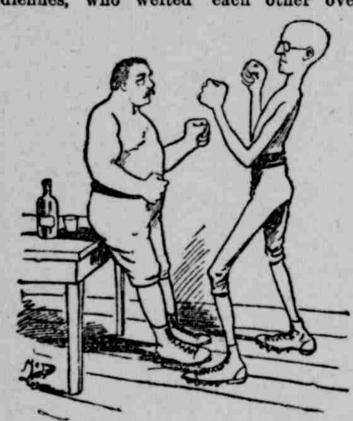
I do not know your address, but trust that this will reach you through the press, for as I write you are on your way toward.

for, as I write, you are on your way toward Canada, with requisition and the police reaching after you at every town.

I am glad to hear that you are not drinking any mere, especially while engaged in sleep. If you only confine your drinking to your waking hours you may live to be a very old man, and your great, massive brain will continue to expand until your hat will not begin to hold it.

What do you think of Browning? I would before the fight and get your soul's best sentiments on his style of intangible thought

I will meet you at Havre or Calais and agree with you upon how hard we shall hit each other. I saw at a low variety show, the other day, two pleading comediennes, who welted each other over



Sutlivan and Nye Ready for the Battle. the stomach with canes, and also pounded each other on the head with sufficient force to explode percussion caps on the top of the skull, and yet without injury. Do you not think that a prize fight could be thus provided for? I will see these men, if you say so, and learn their methods.

Remember, it is not the punishment of a prize-fight which I yearn for, but the effulgent glory of meeting you in the ring, and having the cables and press associate my budding name with that of a man who has done so much to make men better, a man whose name will go down to posterity as that of one who sought to ameliorate, and mellow, and dessicate his fellow-men.

I will now challenge you once more with great respect, and beg leave to remain,

Yours, very truly,
BILL NYE.

Midsummer Noon.

A subtle silence nature sweetly fills,
Lulled by the cricket and the droning bee;
The dull leaves scarcely rustle on the tree,
The sky seems blended with the distant hills.
No bird upon the wayside alder trills,
And in the wheat, a crinkled olive sea,
The poppy brightly flames, while merrily
The woodpecker the drowsy apple drills.
These sunny moments softly slip away,
Like unto dreams that all our cares release,
While sheep bells tinkle in the dusty fold.
Oh, perfect calm o'er nature holding sway,
Making the day a shore of shining peace,
White as a lily with a heart of gold.

-R. K. Munkittrick, in Harper's Weekly.

Dialect Stories Unpopular. W. J. Bok, in New York Graphic.

The day of the dialect story is undoubtedly over. This will not be the most cheerful news for dialect writers, but my information comes from one of the largest New York publishers, who has several books in dialect on his list. Said this publisher to me the other day: "We are declining everything of a dialect nature, especially the manuscripts in the negro dialect, which is the most difficult of all for the public to read and enjoy. Our experience is, that the reading public positively refuses to read a story or novel in dialect, and the aversion is growing stronger each day, until now the fact that a book or story is in dialect is a sure indication of a popular failure. Novel readers claim that they cannot enjoy a story which often requires them to lose the thread of a narrative to stop and puzzle out the meaning of a word, and I must confess I think the objection is a good one. I cannot enjoy a dialect story myself. Why do you see them in magazines, then? Simply because the editors bought and contracted for them when the dialect rage was at its height, a year or two ago. But, believe me, an editor hesitates now when he is tempted to take a story in dialect. No: the dialect rage is a thing of the past, and the sooner our dialect writers realize this fact, the better it will be for them."

Prize-Fights in Foreign Countries.

The prize-fight is not an American institution. It is English, and ought to go home, where growing boys are still trained to fight brutally with short, thick clubs, which they are at liberty to use over each other's heads, arms and chests. according to certain well-known rules. The Spanish fight with knives is well shown in the fight between the two lovers in Carmen. But the Danes have a form of fighting which outdoes everything else in that line. It is called the "beltes-pannere." The two fighters first agree as to the length of blades they will use, measured by the width of a finger, as one, two, three, four or five fingers, according to the will of the parties and the seriousness of the encounter. The remaining portion of the knife blade is carefully wrapped with a handkerchief, and any attempt to lengthen the blade by slipping the handkerchief is a foul, and calls for interference. When all is ready the two fighters are belted together by a strap or cord around their waists, the one belt tightly encircling both men. At a signal the struggle begins, and the result is frequently fatal to both.

His Only Escape.

Philadelphia Inquirer. McCorkle-And so you're engaged, Mc-Nichol. Do tell us all about it. McNichol-Yes, it's a go this time. You see, Isabel'a and I were out on the beach. McCorkle-Yes.

McNichol-And the mosquitoes were very

McCorkle-Yes. McNichol-And I wanted to get in.

McNichol-And Isabella, for some reason. wanted to stay out.

McNichol-That's all. It was propose or be eaten by mosquitoes, so I proposed. There Is Plenty of Authority.

Kingston Freeman. papers.

If merchants want Bible authority for advertising they will find it in Numbers, xxiv, 14: "Behold, I go unto my people; come, therefore, and I will advertise."

A Workingman Says Competition Fixes the Value of a Wage-Earner's Skill.

The Local Unions Earnestly Pushing Arrangements for the Labor Day Demonstration-The State Federation to Have a Meeting-Notes.

"I have heard a great deal," said a man recently, who is well known in labor circles in this city, "about competition in our work. Some certainly have a false impression of its merits, according to my way of looking at it. I believe it is one of the greatest mistakes of the day that workingmen make when they try to avoid the cities. There are men to-day skilled in their special lines who persist in laboring in the smaller towns of this and other States. While I do not want to be considered as trying in any way to discourage men who oppose competition, I believe that | shops having ten or more of its members to they make a mistake in acting from the stand-point which they claim is right and proper. The idea that the competition met with in large cities is injurious is wholly false. A man is valued in Indianapolis in proportion to the skill with which his work is done, and that value is regulated to a great extent by competition. After all, what does any laboring man work for? To be sure, many are satisfied with simply making a living, but that, I believe, is not true of them as a class. There is a growing sentiment in labor circles in favor of skill and ability. Men are beginning to realize that muscle is convertible ning to realize that muscle is convertible into money much easier when the brain is brought into active play. The laboring classes will be, it seems to me, on the eve of great events when they awake to the interests of one another, and see that the hand and intellect must be partners in acquiring success in life. Lively, honest, spirited competion is at the bottom of this. In a metropolis where the trade justifies it this competition places a man in a position where he must stand or fall on his own merits. He is thrown in a class of coworkers by whom his faults are more quickly shown while his powers are made equally shown while his powers are made equally evident by an increased rivalry. No workingman need fear competition. It is the one great factor in his life that will place in him those two most necessary qual-ities for perfect manhood—caution and self-reliance." Labor Day Demonstration.

All arrangements for Labor day celebration at Hammond's grove, on Sept. 2, have been made, with the exception of the selection of speakers and the line of march. That part of the programme will be finally arranged to-day. It is said that the demonstration will exceed anything of the kind ever held in the city. The following gate loomed up before him and here he was organizations are represented on the committee: Central Labor Union, Typographmittee: Central Labor Union, Typographical Union No. 1, Typographical Union No. 14, Brick-layers' Union, Plasterers' Union, Hod-carriers' Union, Hair-spinners' Union, Molders' Union No. 17, Molders' Union No. 56, Carpenters' Union No. 299, Carpenters' Union No. 446, Carpenters' Union No. 60, Federal Labor Union No. 3624, Cigar-makers' Union No. 33, Furniture-workers' Union No. 13, Stone-cutters' Union, Wheel-makers' Union, Hotel-waiters' Brotherhood, Painters' and Decorators' Union and Varnishers' Union. Col. R. M. Gosney, of the brick-layers', chief marshal of the day, will be assisted by one representative from each union. Five bands will be in the procession, and the line of march the procession, and the line of march will end at the Union Station, where a train will be in waiting to take the crowds to the grove. Special trains will be run during the day. At the grove there will be speaking in German and English, music, dancing, boating and other amusements. The fare for the round trip, including admission to the grounds, will be 25 cents. Evansville and Fort Wayne will also observe the day. The eight unions of the first-pamed city have appointed a committee on named city have appointed a committee on arrangements, of which Emil Levy, president of the State Federation of Labor, is chairman. The day's programme will consist of a parade, picnic and open-air concert. At Fort Wayne an effort is being made to secure T. V. Powderly as one of the speak-

Federation of Trade and Labor.

The Indiana Federation of Trade and Labor will hold its fifth annual session in this city at the Central Labor Union Hall, No. 11512 East Washington street, on Wednesday, Sept. 4. The object is the transaction of such business as may pertain to the organization and to offer to the representatives of the several trades an opportunity of coming together for the free expression of opinion and thought.

Labor Notes. Minneapolis has an Industrial Exchange. The Paris Carpenters' Union is 600 years

Representatives of 270,000 miners demand Pittsburg plasterers want lathing done

Railroad superintendents have organized at Kansas City. Little Rock, Ark., quarrymen get from \$1.25 to \$5 per day.

Some Buffalo boss painters are breaking the nine-hour rule. Brooklyn has a woman blacksmith and a female undertaker. San Francisco takes the most interest in

the eight-hour day. Of New York's 1,500,000 inhabitants 1,100. 000 live in tenements. Detroit cigar-makers work eight hoursland

make \$8 and \$9 per week. Birmingham (Ata.) brick-layers demand an increase from \$4 to \$4.50. There is a State Retail Merchants' Pro

tective Association in Iowa. Machinery has not yet entered the manufacture of French clay pipes. Kansas City Conneil has passed a lay raising hucksters' license to \$50.

A Hartford firm makes all the leggins for United States soldiers and sailors. The Detroit street-car employes now work thirteen and fourteen instead of fifteen

The Syracuse Boss-tailors' Union does not allow one boss to employ more than forty hands.

The boy bakers in San Francisco's indus-trial school make bread for all the public The Kearney (Neb.) new cotton-mill will

employ 1,000 persons and supply the trade as far as California. Detroit trades-unions refused the offer of the Knights of Labor to join them in the labor-day demonstration

The Carpenter advises all union carpenters to keep away from New York on account of the dullness in trade. In New York 50,000 persons walk the streets at night for want of a home, and as many more are not sure of their breakfast.

Lowell's Co-operative Association sold \$31,500 worth of goods the past year. At Lawrence \$150,000 is taken in for the 700 Chattanooga brick-layers get 40 cents per hour. The stone-cutters get \$3.50 and \$4, and want ten hours' pay for nine hours on

A Boston railroad works its enigeers and firemen 127 hours one week and ninety-two the next. They get \$15 and \$11 per week respectively.

B. & O. hands at Mt. Clare, Md., now work eight hours. Skilled men average \$10.80 per week, and the pay is from 12 to 20 cents per hour.

Every rolling-mill in the sixth district, from Toledo to New Castle, said a member of the Amalgamated Association, Saturday, is in operation. Roanoke, Va., citizens are trying to induce McCormick & Co., the Chicago har-

vesting machine manufacturers, to establish Massachusetts factory laws are being enforced. Children are not allowed to clean the machines, and girls must tie up their hair to avoid being scalped.

LABOR AND ITS INTERESTS once a month under a penalty of 25 cents.
The union has established a benevolent

Ninety per cent. of the patent leather used in the United States is manufactured

in Newark, N. J. There were 1,300 stock companies organized in London alone during the first six months in 1889. The total capital stock was about \$575,000,000.

It appears by a report of the Brooklyn Carriage and Wagon-makers' Union that nearly a score of the bosses in Brooklyn have adopted the nine-hour system. The Central Labor Union of Boston has made a formidable protest against the action of the park commissioners in prohibiting public speeches in Franklin Park.

There are to be two labor picnics on Sept.

2, the one at Hammond's grove and the other at the fair grounds. The latter will be exclusively an affair of the Knights of

The tallest chimney in the world is at Glasgow, and is 454 feet high. The tallest in America is at Kearney, N. J. It is 335 feet high, and was put up by American

During the first half of this year the Silk-ribbon Weavers' Union of New York spent nearly \$2,000 in strikes to prevent a reduc-tion in wages. The union has ordered all send delegates to its meetings.

C. B. Rouss is a New York millionaire who hunts for drunkards to employ them. He says they are good metal. He had not a cent thirteen years ago. He sleeps on an iron bed in his store, closes his place when an employe dies, and furnishes carriages. of Carpenters has gained over 1,600 members. It may be taken for granted that the peace-makers will yet combine the four rival organizations of carpenters in New York-the United Brotherhood, the United Order,

the Amalgamated Society and the Progress-

From a long roll of reports in the July number of the Carpenter it is learned that the nine-hour system has been adopted by that trade in very many parts of the United States. But the length of the working day

TOO MANY TOLL ROADS.

A Tax That in the End Falls Upon the People of the City Purchasing from Farmers.

Last Sunday a wayfaring man drove from Indianapolis to Camp Acton, a distance of thirteen miles. The journey was over the Michigan road, and the driver had hardly started before, on the very outskirts of the city, he was stopped by a toil-bar, where he made a contribution of two cents. His pocket-book had scarcely got ensconced into its resting-place before a second tollrelieved of five cents. This second roadagent had scarcely faded from sight before the driver saw in the near distance the gray outline of another toll-bar tilted up against the blue sky like the sweep of the moss-covered well of his childhood. The driver began to fumble in his pocket for the copper currency that had been given him at the first toll-house when the demand came to stand up and deliver. Here he paid 10 cents, making a sotal of 17 cents for driving over a stretch of road not more than eleven miles long. The last end more than eleven miles long. The last end of the journey was over a dirt track branching off from the main road and leading to Camp Acton, while the Michigan turnpike continued on its way, dotted by numerous toll-houses, where collectors, in turn, relieve the traveler of his small change. So the round trip to Acton from Indianapolis over the road costs 34 cents, four hours' time to the driver, and a serious fracture of the commandment which considers the lot of the dumb creatures of siders the lot of the dumb creatures of God's creating. He heard some good preach-ing, however, at the camp after he arrived

ing, however, at the camp after he arrived there.

This turnpike, in its charges, is as all others in Marion county, the rate taken being a lawful one, and the road itself being kept in good order. There is no more objection to this road than to the other toll-roads of Marion county, not one of which would to-day be private property had the County Commissioners done their duty, bought them and made them free roads. The tax of these roads upon farmers and gardeners who are compelled to use them is very burdensome to a great extent, though they manage to recoup from those who buy their produce by adding the toll to the price charged for their commodities. After all, it is the people of Indianapolis who pay almost the entire amount received into the treasury by these thrifty gravelroad companies. There are only two or three roads by which a person driving a vehicle can get outside the city limits and enjoy a drive of four or five miles without being halted by a toll-bar. One of these is the Churchman gravel-road and another the Churchman gravel-road and another the English-avenue road to Irvington, which parallels the National road, and re-lieves the collectors on that highway of some of the currency that would otherwise flow into their coffers. The succeeding trustees of this township have for years tried to do away with toll roads, but they have received no encouragement from the County Commissioners and have about given

over the effort. THE THEATER AND ITS ATTRACTIONS

Fine Effects in the Improvements of the Park and Grand Opera House-Shige Gossip. The finishing of the many improvements at the Park Theater was made last night, and the formal opening will take place tomorrow afternoon with Joseph D. Clifton, the young character actor, as i'm first attraction. During the past two months a large force of workmen has been engaged about the building, and the interior has been greatly changed and improved. It is, perhaps, one of the finest theaters of its kind in the country. The management has been very liberal in an effort to make the Park a model place of amuser rent. The work has been done with strict regard for the minor details so necessary to bi ing out the best results, and the general of ect produced reflects much credit upon E. H. Shaw, who had charge of the decoration 18. The walls and ceilings have been papered handsomely, and the wood-work has undergone a great change in paints and gill trimmings. Much taste has been shown in arranging the various shades, and the harmony of the whole is very pleasing. The plain window-glass has been replaced on all sides by expensive cathedral glass, and the effect from this alone is noticeable. Beveled-edge glass to the proscenium boxes also adds much to the appearance of the surroundings, while a new and beautiful drop-curtain is another feature. The latter is said to be a fine piece of work. The scene is that of a chariot race in the Circus Maximus, Rome, of Nero's time. The artists were John Howell Wilson, of Philadelphia, and Isaac Godlove, of St. Louis. These gentlemen have been engaged on the curtain for several months, and are greatly pleased with their work. There has also been some change in the

seating arrangement of the house. The size of the parquette has been reduced and on each side and immediately back 130 new sofa chairs have been put in, some of these taking the places of what was known last season as the opera chairs. In the dome of the building has been placed a five-horse power electric cooling apparatus, which will change the atmosphere of the house every six minutes. Altogether the Park is one of the most thoroughly-equipped theaters in the country. Notwithstanding the many improvements, the prices will remain practically as last season. The only change will be a reduction to the sofa chairs at the matinee performances. Last season the price was 50 cents at all times, but only 30 cents will be charged for the choicest seats this year at the mati-

There have also been many improvements at the Grand Opera-house since the season closed. The interior of the building, as well as the entrance, has undergone a general overhauling and now looks as fresh as fine decorations can make it. The same decorator that did the work at the Park has hair to avoid being scalped.

The House-smiths' Union of New York, has adopted a rule that all its members must either be American citizens or hold their first papers of citizenship. Members must attend the union's meeting at least rate and the work at the Park has had charge of the Grand, and the same excellent taste has been shown. The walls and ceilings have been finished with the richest papers and colors that could be obtained. The wood-work has received extra coats of paint and the gilt trimmings to woe' going all at the same time."

PARKTHEATER

889-SEASON--1890

GRAND RE-OPENING

Of THE PARK. Remodeled, refurnished, wonderfully improved, and now the handsomest house of amusement in the West. Resplendent with glittering gold and glistening glass. A house of beauty, and a model of convenience and comfort.

WEEK OF AUGUST 12:

The eminent young actor,

MR. JOSEPH D. CLIFTON. Supported by a strong company, presenting

Since May last the United Brotherhood of Carpenters has gained over 1,600 members. It may be taken for granted that the peace-makers will yet combine the four rival organizations of carpenters in New York— 66 PANCH Representations of carpenters in New York— 67 PANCH Companyations of carpenters in New York— 68 PANCH Companyations of carpenters in New York— 69 PANCH Companyations of carpenters in New York— 69 PANCH Companyations of carpenters in New York— 60 PANCH Companyations of carpenters in New York— 60 PANCH Companyations of carpenters in New York— 61 PANCH Companyations of carpenters in New York— 62 PANCH Companyations of carpenters in New York— 63 PANCH Companyations of carpenters in New York— 64 PANCH Companyations of carpenters in New York— 65 PANCH Companyations of carpenters in New York— 66 PANCH Companyations of carpenters in New York— 66 PANCH Companyations of carpenters in New York— 67 PANCH Companyations of carpenters in New York— 67 PANCH Companyations of carpenters in New York— 68 PANCH Companyations of carpenters in New York— 69 PANCH Company

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, "THE RANCH KING;" Thursday, Friday and Saturday, "LOVE AND HONOR." Matinees daily.

LOVEANDHONOR

SCALE OF PRICES:

MATTINEE PRICES-10 and 20 cents; 30 cents for sofa chairs.

A LARGE LOT OF

Slightly damaged in transit, at less than half price.

CHARLES MAYER & CO

29 & 31 West Washington Street.

NATURAL GAS SUPPLIES

Tubing, Casing, Pipe, Cordage, Big Irons, Drilling Tools, Brass Goods, Malleable, Galvanize I and Cast-iron. Fittings. Complete line of House-Fittings for Natural Gas.

GEORGE A. RICHARDS. 77 South Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind TELEPHONE 364.

match give it an appearance decidedly rich and attractive. The harmony of colors and the newness of designs all combine in making the Grand a very attractive and cozy house. The entrance has been finished in lincrusta ebony and gold with a fleur de lis frieze in copper relief. The main walls are in Indian red and the ceiling in cream colors. The regular season at the Grand will not open until early in September, but Thatcher, Primrose & West's minstrels will give a single performance at this house on Thursday night of this week. The company is now on its way from Cali-The company is now on its way from California. Thatcher is with the company and

will appear here.

Stage Gossip. Digby Bell and Laura Joyce Bell have been engaged for the Duff Opera Company. Rhea's next tour will open Sept. 2, at Buffalo, when she will test her new historical play, "Josephine."

The Donazetti's, seven in number, who are startling and novel acrobats, have been engaged for "Kajanka."

The appearance of Robert Mantell in "The Corisican Brothers" will be one of the interesting events of the season at the Fourteenth-street Theater, New York.

Fanny Davenport will remain in California until late in September, recuperating for her next tour, which is to begin at Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 7. A. M. Palmer writes from London that there is at present a singular dearth of strong plays. He will return on the new

steamer Teutonic, early in September. Lawrence Barrett is still in Germany and writes that his health was never better. He expects to return to New York about Sept. 10, when active rehearsals for the new play of "Ganelon" will begin. Oct. 14 will be an important theatrical evening in New York, as on that date Booth

and Modjeska will open at the Broadway in "Hamlet," and the Jefferson-Florence combination will be seen at the Star. Walter Matthews's repertoire for next season includes "Richard III." "Othello," "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Richelieu," "Mer-chant of Venice," "Duke's Motto," "Romeo and Juliet," "David Garrick," and his new

play, "Aramis, the Master Mind." Miss Ruth Carpenter, of this city, has been engaged as one of the members of Roland Reed's supporting company. She is attractive and ambitious, and while she has never been on the professional stage. she has in amateur performances given evidence of an ability that will achieve suc-

"Hands Across the Sea" will be one of the important melodramatic productions of the present season. The play is in five acts, divided into twelve scenes, and in each scene there is an episode of interest, so that the drama does not depend for success upon one or two exciting situations. Though the pathetic elements predominate, light comedy is so prominent a feature that the wrongs which the hero of the story undergoes lose their poignancy with the audi-

The School of Music.

The School of Music has just made a contract with Mr. John Towers, of Manch ester, who is one of the leading vocal tea chers of England. Mrs. Towers's ill health makes a change of climate necessary . He studied with Ciro Pinsuti at the Royal Academy of Music in London, and after a ard in Berlin. The serious illness of Mr. Ha rtman's mother has necessitated his remainting in Germany for the present.
Richard Balch as been secured to fill his
place in the school. Mr. Balch was a pupil
of Leonard and an intimate friend of Joachim, with whom he has often played. He is at present in Paris, but both he and Mr. Tow. Vs will be here before the opening of the sch wel, on Sept. 16.

A filap at New York,

New York a ailed to keep her promise and erect a monun tent to General Grant's mem-ory. She had to call to her aid the whole country to see a re a pedestal for Bartholdi's statue, and sha has been unable to collect sufficient funds to build even the centennial arch planned in the such a flourish of trumpets a few month is ago, and yet she claims the Columbu a ca lebration because of her millionaires. The Fifty-first Congress will see through this.

Their Maste & Slightly Different.

Munsey's Week oy. "How do y ou like a he Moonlight Sonata?"
"Oh, well mough, but I don't think it is quite up to Cilmore's 'Combine Galop."
"I don't think I ever heard that."

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. DENNSYLVANIA LINES-THE DIRECT AND POPULAR PASSENGER BOUTES.

Trains leave and arrive at Indianapolis as follows;

PANHANDLE ROUTE—EAST.

Leave for Pittsburg & N. Y. 4:30 am, 3:00 pm, 5:10 pm

"Richmond & Columbus 9:00 am, 4:00 pm

Ar. from N. Y. & Pittsbg. 11:40 am, 6:50 pm, 10:20 pm

"Columbus, Richmond, etc., 9:40 am, 3:50 pm

Sleepers to Pittsburg and New York without change. Leave for Chicago and Northwest 11:35 am, 11:20 pm Arrive from Chicago and Northwest 3:25 am, 3:15 pm

J., M. & I. R. R.—SOUTH.

Leaves for Louisville & the South 4:00 am, 8:45 am, 3:25 pm, 6:25 pm v'le & the South 10:00 am, 11:25 am, 5:45 pm, 10:55 pm

a. m., 4:30 p. m. Leave for Bethany, Sunday only, 8:30 a. m. Leave for Bethany, Saturday only, 6:05 p. m.

O CHESTILLE BEWALBARY & CHICAGO RT.

The ONLY LINE running a MORNING TRAIN to Chicago, returning the same day. Leave Indianapolis 7:00 a. m., daily: returning, leave Chicago at 11:40 p. m., daily, arriving Indianapolis 7:59 a. m. Other trains leave as follows:
11:55 a. m. [except Sunday], arrive at Chicago at 6:35 p. m.

11:15 p. m. [daily] arrive at Chicago at 7:10 a. m.
6:00 p. m. [daily], Monon Accommodation.

Pullman Sleeping and Chair Cars on all through

Licket offica, 26 S. Illinois street, Indianapolis.

*Daily, City Ticket-Office, 42 Jackson Place. TANDALIA LINE_SHORTEST BOUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.



OLD RELIABLE. BEST LINE TO

Trains leave Indianapolis: 3:55 a. m. [d'ly], 10:35 a. m., 2:50 p. m. [d'ly], 6:35 p. m.

Trains arrive at Indianapolis:

8:30 a. m., 11:40 a. m. [d'ly], 4:45 p. m., 10:55 p. m. [d'ly]

Only line with night sleeper, daily, Hamilton to De-Ticket office, corner Kentucky avenue and Illinois

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Time Table—Leaving Chicago.

For Mackinaw: Tuesdays and Fridays 8.30 P. M. Wednesdays 8.30 A. M. Saturdays 8.00 P. M.

For Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Duluth and intermediate points: Tuesdays and Fridays 8.30 P. M.

For Ludington, Manistee, Charlevoix and Petoskey, etc. Wednesdays 1.00 P. M. Saturdays 11.00 P. M. Office and Docks, Rush and S. Water Sts., Chicago.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.